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(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP96/05846 (22) International Filing Date: 27 December 1996 (27.12.96) (30) Priority Data: RM95A000850 27 December 1995 (27.12.95) IT (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MIDIA LIMITED [-/-]; 1st floor, Channel House, Green Street, St. Helier, Jersey JE4 5UW (GB). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): POZZILLI, Paolo [IT/IT]; Via Vallombrosa, 40, I-00135 Rome (IT). (74) Agent: GERVASI, Gemma; Notarbartolo & Gervasi, Corso di Porta Vittoria, 9, I-20122 Milan (IT).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: PRODUCT DERIVED FROM MILK SUBSTANTIALLY FREE OF BETA CASEIN FROM NON-HUMAN MAMMALS AND RELATIVE USE (57) Abstract The present invention is related to a product derived from milk, substantially free of beta casein from non-human mammals. The invention is also related to the use of such a product especially in relation to diet, more particularly for early infancy, in the prevention of insulin-dependent diabetes.		

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PRODUCT DERIVED FROM MILK SUBSTANTIALLY FREE OF BETA CASEIN FROM NON-HUMAN MAMMALS AND RELATIVE USE

Field of invention

The present invention is related to a product derived from milk
5 substantially free of beta casein from non-human mammals. The invention is also related to the use of such a product especially in terms of its application in relation to diet, particularly for early infancy, in the prevention of insulin-dependent diabetes.

Prior art

10 The technique of obtaining products, especially food products, for early infancy is well-known, starting from non-human milk, such as cow's, sheep and goat's milk. The basic component of milk is characterized by casein, which in basic terminology represents a group of proteins obtainable by milk precipitation at acid pH and up to room
15 temperature, specifically pH 4.6 and 20°C. Caseins represent approximately 80% of total cow's milk proteins and 40% p/v human milk. Casein can be sub-divided into three main groups: alpha, beta and kappa. There is also a fourth group, represented by gamma casein, which is derived from beta casein following the removal of the first
20 twenty-two amino acids. Therefore, for the present invention, gamma casein will be considered as part of beta casein.

Beta casein represents approximately 70% p/v of all casein present in human milk, whereas in cow's milk, it represents approximately 25% p/v. Of bovine beta casein, several genetic variants are known and have
25 been characterized, including A1, A2, A3, B, C, D and E. For the industrial production of milk, mainly the genetic variant of milk A1 has been favored to increase the amount of milk produced. This

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variant, which contains more proteins than others, has been obtained from various selected animals, in particular cows. By gene data sequencing analysis, the amino acid sequence in position 63-68 has been identified for cow's beta casein A1, corresponding to the 54-59
5 sequence of human beta casein. A similar situation has been discovered with regard to the variant A2. Both variants A1 and A2 of beta casein also show sequence homology in that region (at least 90 percent) with a specific protein of insulin-producing cells in the pancreas (GLUT2). According to the inventor, the sequence 63-68 of A1 and A2 beta casein
10 and, more generally, the analogue sequences of other types of casein, such as A1, A2, A3, B, C, D and E, elicit an immune response via production of anti beta casein antibodies and lymphocytes which recognize such sequences. For newborns and infants in the first months of life, a diet containing these immunogenic caseins might induce a
15 specific immune response to GLUT2 in the insulin-producing cells of the pancreas by a mechanism of molecular mimicry with the homologous sequence of beta casein. On the basis of such a hypothesis, a study has been carried out, aiming to obtain bovine milk products substantially free of non-human beta casein and, more specifically,
20 beta casein containing products from non-human mammals that do not result to be immunogenic with respect to the GLUT2 protein because of absence of such sequence homology.

Summary of the invention

The present invention is related to a product derived from milk or
25 milk itself, substantially free of non-human beta casein with immunogenic characteristic as specified in prior art.

Another object of the invention is a milk-derived product or milk

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itself comprising at least one beta casein modified from non-human mammals without the immunogenic characteristic mentioned above.

Another object of the invention is the use of such a product, in relation to diet.

- 5 Another object of the invention is the use of a product from milk or milk itself, substantially free of non-human mammals beta casein in order to obtain a food for the early infant diet for the prevention of insulin-dependent diabetes.

Further objects of the invention will be evident from the detailed
10 description of the invention

Detailed description of the invention

In the attached description the amino acid sequences of importance according to the invention will be underlined. The word "substantially free" will indicate the presence of the substance (s) to which it
15 refers in amounts ranging between 0 to 10% b.w.

The amino acid sequence of interest for the present invention is described hereafter. As mentioned above, according to the inventor there is a correlation between exposure to cow's milk and the development of insulin-dependent diabetes due to molecular mimicry
20 between the amino acid sequences of beta casein A1 and A2 and a specific sequence of the GLUT2 protein found in the insulin-producing cells. Such a sequence has been identified as follows:

Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-His-Asn (where the underlined sequence is SEQ ID NO:1)
for the A1 beta casein inserted in the larger fragment: Ser-Leu-Val-
25 Tyr-Pro-Phe-Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-His-Asn (SEQ ID NO:3).

As already stated, such a sequence is also present in gamma casein. Other sequences corresponding to immunogenic peptides of beta casein

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which are different from those mentioned above are given as examples.
Cow's beta casein A2 from bos taurus (63-68), Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro-Asn
(where the underlined sequence is SEQ ID NO:2) inserted in the larger
fragment: Ser-Leu-Val-Tyr-Pro-Phe-Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro-Asn (SEQ ID

5 NO:4)

Beta casein from bos indicus (63-68): Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro-Asn
(underlined sequence SEQ ID NO:2).

In comparison, human beta casein has the following sequence (48-59):
Ser-Leu-Val-Tyr-Pro-Phe-Val-Glu-Pro-Ile-Pro-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:6). The
10 peptide fraction relevant to the present invention has been identified
as (54-59): Val-Glu-Pro-Ile-Pro-Tyr (where the underlined sequence is
SEQ ID NO:5). The peptide sequences of GLUT2, the glucose transporter
inside insulin-producing beta cells in the pancreas, are the
following:

15 (409-420) Ser-Phe-Phe-Glu-Ile-Gly-Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro-Trp(412-423) Glu-Ile-Gly-Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro-Trp-Phe-Met-Val(414-425) Gly-Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro-Trp-Phe-Met-Val-Ala-Glu

The inventor suggests that the sequence of A1, B and C beta casein and
gamma casein, Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-His (SEQ ID NO:1), and the larger
20 fragments containing it, such as the sequences of beta casein A2, A3
and E, Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro (SEQ ID NO:2), are responsible for the
induction of an immune response towards beta casein which, by cross
reactivity, would be directed towards the homologous sequence of
GLUT2, causing damage to the cells that produce insulin.

25 Therefore to produce a milk or in general, food product comprising
non-immunogenic beta casein for administration in diets, particularly
to newborns and in early infancy, would be a preventive approach

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against insulin dependent diabetes.

All caseins which do not contain the sequence Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-His (SEQ ID NO:1) or Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro (SEQ ID NO:2) are not considered pathogenic and, therefore, can be used to produce a dietary product in

5 accordance with the present invention:

- some or all amino acids present in the above sequence are modified;

- beta casein does not contain such a sequence (e.g., it has been removed)

10 - beta casein is modified in that such a sequence is substituted with a sequence of human beta casein;

All modifications can be made by applying the well-known technique of genetic engineering and the classic biological technique of cross-selection, as described in patent WO 93/04171.

15 The milk obtained, comprising casein modified as stated above, can be administered as such or can be treated with known methods, as the casein(s) involved can be separated and used to produce food and pharmaceutical products.

In particular, the products including such casein can be used for
20 administration in early infancy and later on as a diet for the prevention of insulin-dependent diabetes.

It is preferred that, in products according to the present invention, concentrations of A1 and/or A2 and/or other immunogenic beta caseins, in particular those with the sequence Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-His (SEQ ID
25 NO:1) or Pro-Gly-Ile-Pro (SEQ ID NO:2), do not represent more than 10% b.w. of the final product.

The food products of the invention can be, for instance, pasta, milk

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and milk-derived products and proteins, such as those added to food, all of which are already in the marketplace, the modification being the substitution of the immunogenic caseins with the caseins of the present invention.

- 5 Also part of the present invention are vegetable and/or synthetic proteins, such as those derived from soya. According to the teaching of the invention, it is possible to produce a pharmaceutical or food product, especially for early infancy, substantially free of beta casein; with the amino acid sequence Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-His (SEQ ID NO:1)
- 10 or Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro (SEQ ID NO:2), or where such sequences are less than 10% of the final weight of the product. It is also possible to produce a food product or a milk according to the following alternatives:
- where the beta casein is lower than 10% b.w. or the beta casein
 - 15 comprising the amino acid sequence Gly-Pro-Ile-His (SEQ ID NO:7) or Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro (SEQ ID NO:8) is lower than 10% by w.
 - substantially free of beta casein comprising the amino acid sequence Gly-Pro-Ile-His (SEQ ID NO:7) or Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro (SEQ ID NO:8) and integrated with peptides derived from the hydrolysis of animal,
 - 20 vegetable and/or synthetic proteins, and lacking these above sequences and mixtures thereof (FR 86-00325, WO 94/06306, WO p (02539));.
 - where the beta casein comprising the amino acid sequence Gly-Pro-Ile-His (SEQ ID NO:7) or Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro (SEQ ID NO:8) is lower than 10% b.w. and integrated with peptides coming from hydrolysis of animal
 - 25 and/or vegetal and/or synthetic proteins lacking such sequences and mixtures thereof;
 - where the beta casein is lacking the amino acid sequence Gly-Pro-

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Ile-His (SEQ ID NO:7) or Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro (SEQ ID NO:8) in that it has been obtained from animal species genetically not producing proteins with such sequences;

- milk naturally lacking beta casein, produced by genetically modified animals according to patent WO 93/04171;
- milk comprising human beta casein obtained from genetically manipulated microorganisms or animals, such as those described in the above mentioned patent.

The protein fractions can be derived from chemical-physical treatments of milk and from lyophilized casein, for instance by differential solubility, liquid-liquid extraction, membrane separation, chromatographic separation, as described in patents FR 86-00325 and W092/00017.

The integrations can be carried out by using recombinant beta casein produced with one of the well-known cloning methods, using yeast, bacteria, funghi or transgenic animals, such as those described in patent WO 93/04171.

A process for removing beta casein from milk is the chromatographic process, as described below.

By means of such a process the beta casein is separated, starting from acid casein, and by means of chromatography in two steps, the remaining fractions of alpha and kappa casein will be obtained.

The process can be optimized using the knowledge already available in the field. Such a process includes the use, as basic phase, of a resin of ionic exchange, for example Sepharose[®] from Pharmacia, with the concentration also in columns. The mobile phase is constituted by Buffer A:

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- Sodium acetate with concentration not less than 10mM;
- urea at concentration not less than 2M;
- pH between 5 and 6.

The acid casein can be dissolved in Buffer A at pH not less than 6, with the addition of a specific reducing agent, DTT, (Dithiotreitol). The mixture should be left under for 24 hours, brought to pH between 5 and 6 and placed in columns. The beta casein fraction does not interact with the resin and is eluted in 0M NaCl. It is not necessary, therefore, to carry out stages of increasing ionic concentration, considering that the process at hand merely involves a simple separation of beta casein from the other fractions, which will be collected in isocratic by eluting with buffer B:

- Sodium acetate at concentration no less than 10mM;
- urea at concentration no less than 2M;
- 15 - 0.8 M NaCl;
- pH between 5 and 6.

The fractions are later dialfiltrated to eliminate urea and other salts; after concentration, caseins are collected by acid precipitation and the obtained wet product is lyophilized.

20 Brief description of the drawings.

Fig. 1 is the chromatogram relating to the initial load of Example 1; Fig. 2 illustrates a chromatographic peak relating to the beta casein;

Fig. 3 refers to the absence of the beta casein in the chromatogram.

25 The following examples are to be considered as illustrative of such a technique, therefore they should be not considered a limitation of the gist of the present invention.

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Example 1:

Separation of beta casein from acid casein and collection of the remaining alpha and kappa casein fractions.

Preparation

- 5 - 200 g acid casein + 3000 ml Buffer C: 20 mM sodium acetate. 4M urea, 10 mM (dithiothreitol) DTT pH 7.

Casein should be slowly dissolved in the buffer, keeping pH 7 with 2M NaOH at each addition.

Leave under stirring at 5° C for approximately 12 hours.

- 10 Filtrate the solution in pre-filter Millex AP-50 (Millipore)

Wash the prefilter with 1000 ml of Buffer C and collect.

Bring the load (4000 ml) to pH 5.5 with HCl 6M and adjust the ionic strength (2.2 mS) to 4.5 mS.

Preparational Chromatography

- 15 - FPLC Waters 600 Controller

- Revelator: Perkin Elmer UV/VIS Spectrophotometer Lambda 3B 280 nm

- Column: XK 50 Pharmacia (maximum pressure 3 bar) Ø 5 cm, height 100 cm

- Resin: S-Sepharose Pharmacia height 85 cm, volume 1670 ml

- 20 - Eluents: Buffer A Sodium acetate 20 mM

Urea 4M

pH 5.5, ionic strength 1.5 mS

Buffer B Sodium acetate 20 mM

Urea 4M

- 25 pH 5.5

Sodium chloride 1 M ionic strength 57.1 mS

All buffers are filtrated by using a Millex pre-filter AP 50 bound in

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series with filter 0.45 μ m Millipak 20 (Millipore).

- Temperature: Room temperature

- Conditioning: \approx 8000 ml

Buffer A: 97% Buffer B: 3% ionic strength mix:

5 4.5 mS

Flow: 30 ml/min P=42 PSI

Time: 4 hours, 25 minutes

- Loading: 200 g acid casein dissolved in Buffer C (total
volume 4000 ml)

10 Flow: 20 ml/min P=50 PSI

Time: 3 hours, 20 minutes

- Elution: First Stage (isocratic) \approx 8000 ml

Buffer A:97% Buffer B:3%

15 Flow: 30 ml/min P=42 PSI

Time: 4 hours, 25 minutes

Second Stage (isocratic) 9000 ml

Buffer A:20% Buffer B:80%

Flow: 30 ml/min P=42 PSI

20 Time: 5 hours

Example 2 - Control test

An amount of the product from example 1 is tested by chromatography to evaluate the absence of beta casein in the isocratic of the second stage. Such absence is confirmed as demonstrated by the chromatogram
25 of figure 3. By comparison in figure 1, the chromatogram relating to the initial load is illustrated, whereas in figure 2 the peak relating to the presence of beta casein only derived from the elution of the first stage is represented.

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Example 3

The product of Example 1 has been purified from urea by the following method of diafiltration.

- Ultrafiltration S.G.I.
- 5 - Cellulose membrane S-10 10.000 Da Amicon
- Buffer of dialysis: demineralized water
 - sodium acetate 10 mM pH 7
 - ionic strength 0.8 mS
 - total volume 250 l (5 washes)
- Permeate flow: 32+37 l/h
- Temperature: 10°C
- Product concentration 50 l up to 20 l
- 10 The product has been tested to verify the absence of urea as follows:

Urea Test

- UV method (Boehringer Mannheim)
- Spectrophotometer: Lambda 3B 340 nm (Perkin Elmer)

Reagents	Blank	Sample
Solution 1	1.00 ml	1.00 ml
Sample solution	---	0.10 ml
Solution 2	0.02 ml	0.02 ml
Bidistilled water	2.00 ml	1.90 ml

Incubate 5' at 20-25°C; read the absorbance (A1)

Solution 3	0.02 ml	0.02 ml
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Incubate 20' at 20-25°C; read the absorbance (A2)

Solution 1 = Triethanolamin buffer, pH 8.2 oxoglutarate, NADH
 Solution 2 = Urase
 Solution 3 = Dehydrogenase glutamate

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The lyophilization is carried out on the product free of urea, by using a Christ model Beta 1-16 equipment.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT:

(A) NAME: BIOSISTEMA di Pier Luigi Sarapani & C. Sas
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(E) COUNTRY: Italy
(F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): 67051

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Product derived from milk substantially free of beta casein from non-human mammals and relative use.

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 8

(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25 (EPO)

(vi) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: IT RM 95 A 000850
(B) FILING DATE: 27-DEC-1995

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
(B) FILING DATE:
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 5 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

Pro Gly Pro Ile His
1 5

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 5 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

Pro Gly Pro Ile Pro
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 12 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

Ser Leu Val Tyr Pro Phe Pro Gly Pro Ile His Asn
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 12 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

Ser Leu Val Tyr Pro Phe Pro Gly Pro Ile Pro Asn
1 5 10

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 5 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:
Val Glu Pro Ile Pro
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 12 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:
Ser Leu Val Tyr Pro Phe Val Glu Pro Ile Pro Tyr
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 4 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:
Gly Pro Ile His
1

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 4 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

Gly Pro Ile Pro
1

CLAIMS

1 (1) Beta casein or peptide fragments not demonstrating molecular
2 mimicry with the protein GLUT2 to be used for the preparation of
3 dietary or pharmaceutical products for the prevention of insulin-
4 dependent diabetes.

— 1 2. Dietary or pharmaceutical products derived from milk, or milk
2 itself, to be used in diets for the prevention of insulin-dependent
3 diabetes substantially free of non-human beta casein.

1 (3) Dietary or pharmaceutical products derived from milk or milk
2 itself, to be used in diets for the prevention of insulin-dependent
3 diabetes, substantially free of beta casein from non-human mammals
4 resulting immunogenic in view of molecular mimicry with the GLUT 2
5 protein.

— 1 4. Dietary or pharmaceutical products derived from milk, or milk
2 itself, to be used in diets for the prevention of insulin-dependent
3 diabetes, substantially free of beta casein from non-human mammals
4 resulting immunogenic due to molecular mimicry with the protein GLUT2
5 and to which non-immunogenic beta caseins selected among the animal,
6 vegetable and/or synthetic ones and mixtures thereof have been added.

1 (5) Dietary or pharmaceutical products derived from milk, or milk
2 itself, to be used in diets for the prevention of insulin-dependent
3 diabetes, substantially free of caseins comprising the sequence: Pro-
4 Gly-Pro-Ile-His (SEQ ID NO:1) or Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro (SEQ ID NO:2) or
5 the sequences comprising them: Ser-Leu-Val-Tyr-Pro-Phe-Pro-Gly-Pro-
6 Ile-His-Asn (SEQ ID NO:3) or Ser-Leu-Val-Tyr-Pro-Phe-Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-
7 Pro-Asn (SEQ ID NO:4).

1 6. Dietary or pharmaceutical products derived from milk, or milk

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2 itself, to be used in diets for the prevention of insulin-dependent
3 diabetes comprising caseins which do not present the sequence: Pro-
4 Gly-Pro-Ile-His (SEQ ID NO:1) or Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro (SEQ ID NO:2),
5 said caseins being selected among those in which:

- 6 - some or all of the amino acids in the said sequences are modified;
- 7 - the said sequences are removed;
- 8 - the said sequences are substituted by the homologous sequence in
9 human beta casein and related mixtures.

— 1 7. Dietary or pharmaceutical products derived from milk, or milk
2 itself, to be used in diets for the prevention of insulin-dependent
3 diabetes comprising caseins presenting the sequence Val-Glu-Pro-Ile-
4 Pro (SEQ ID NO:5) or a longer sequence comprising it: Ser-Leu-Val-Tyr-
5 Pro-Phe-Val-Glu-Pro-Ile-Pro-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:6).

1 ⑧. Product according to claims 1-7 comprising immunogenic beta caseins
2 in amounts lower than 10% b.w.

— 1 9. Product according to claims 2-8 and integrated with vegetable,
2 animal and/or synthetic beta caseins with peptides derived from the
3 hydrolysis of animal, vegetable and/or synthetic proteins lacking the
4 sequence Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-His (SEQ ID NO:1) or Pro-Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro (SEQ
5 ID NO:2) and mixtures thereof.

— 1 10. Dietary or pharmaceutical products derived from milk, or milk
2 itself, to be used in diets for the prevention of insulin-dependent
3 diabetes comprising caseins in which beta casein is lacking the amino
4 acid sequence Gly-Pro-Ile-His (SEQ ID NO:7) or Gly-Pro-Ile-Pro (SEQ ID
5 NO:8) because it has been produced by animal species genetically not
6 producing proteins with such a sequence.

— 1 11. Milk naturally lacking beta casein, produced by genetically

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2 modified animals, to be used in diets for the prevention of insulin-
3 dependent diabetes.

1 12. Milk containing human beta casein obtained from genetically
2 manipulated microorganisms or animals, to be used in diets for the
3 prevention of insulin-dependent diabetes.

1 13. Process of extraction of beta casein from milk wherein as a
2 stationary phase a resin at ionic exchange is used, the mobile phase
3 being Buffer A comprising:

4 - Sodium acetate at concentration no less than 10 mM

5 - urea at concentration no less than 2M

6 - pH between 5 and 6;

7 such a method comprising the use of acid casein which is previously
8 dissolved in Buffer A at pH no less than 6, to which ditiotreeitol is
9 added, the entire material being left under stirring for 24 hours,
10 thus brought to pH between 5 and 6 then loaded in columns, eluted at
11 concentration 0 M NaCl; the other fractions containing beta casein
12 being collected in isocratic and eluted with Buffer B comprising:

13 - Sodium acetate at concentration no less than 10 mM

14 - urea at concentration no less than 2 M

15 - 0.8 M NaCl

16 - pH between 5 and 6;

17 removal of urea and other impurities being carried out by
18 diafiltration and after concentration, the casein being collected by
19 acid precipitation and lyophilization of the wet product.

— 1 14. Process to obtain a dietary product according to claim 6 in which
2 the amino acid sequences are modified via application of techniques
3 such as genetic engineering and biological cross-selection.

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1 15. Use of beta casein or peptide fragments according to claim 1 for
2 the prevention of insulin-dependent diabetes.

1 16. Use of a food dietary or pharmaceutical product according to
2 claims 2-10 for the prevention of insulin-dependent diabetes.

1 17. Use of milk according to claims 11-12 for the prevention of
2 insulin-dependent diabetes.

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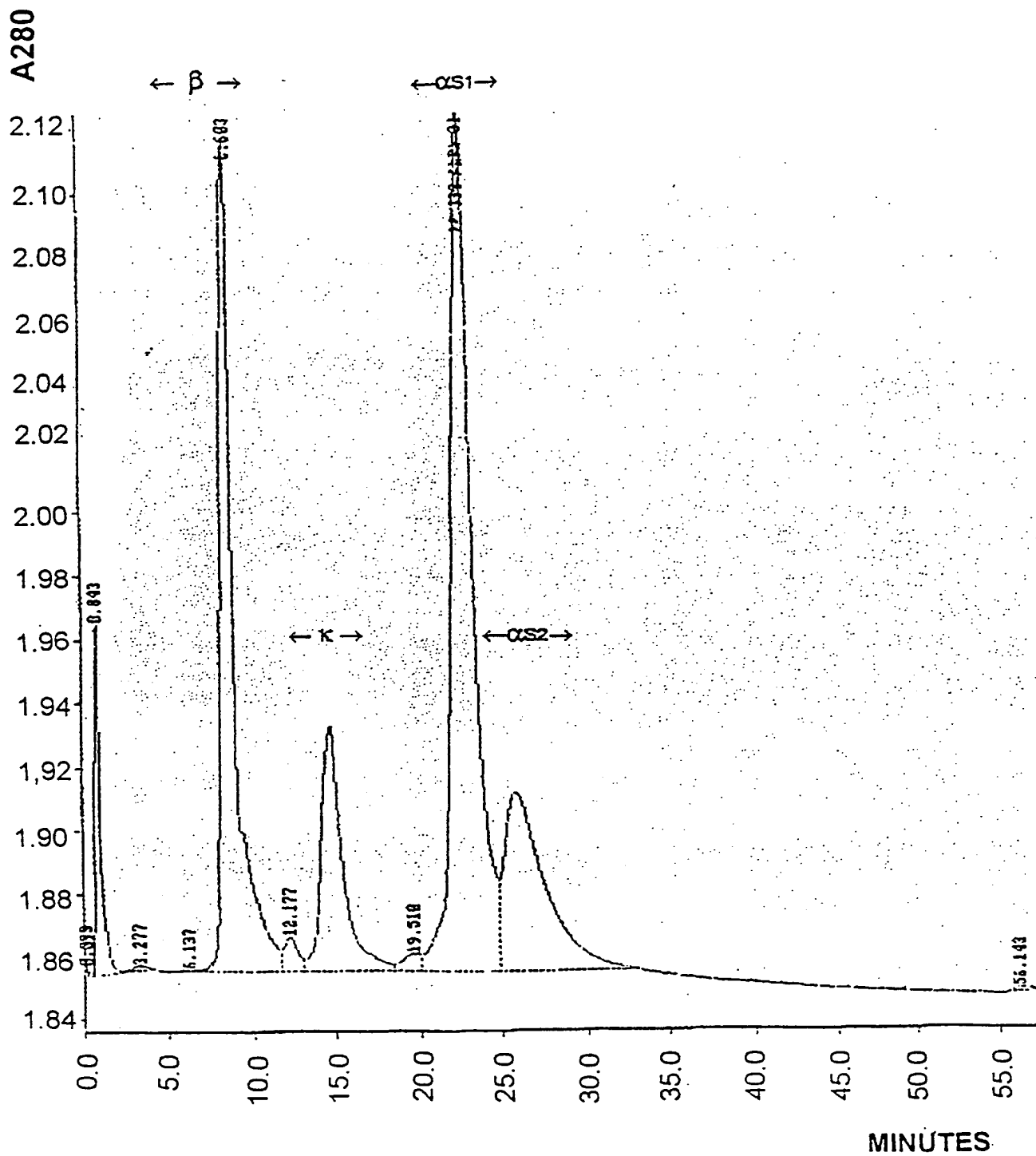


FIGURE 1

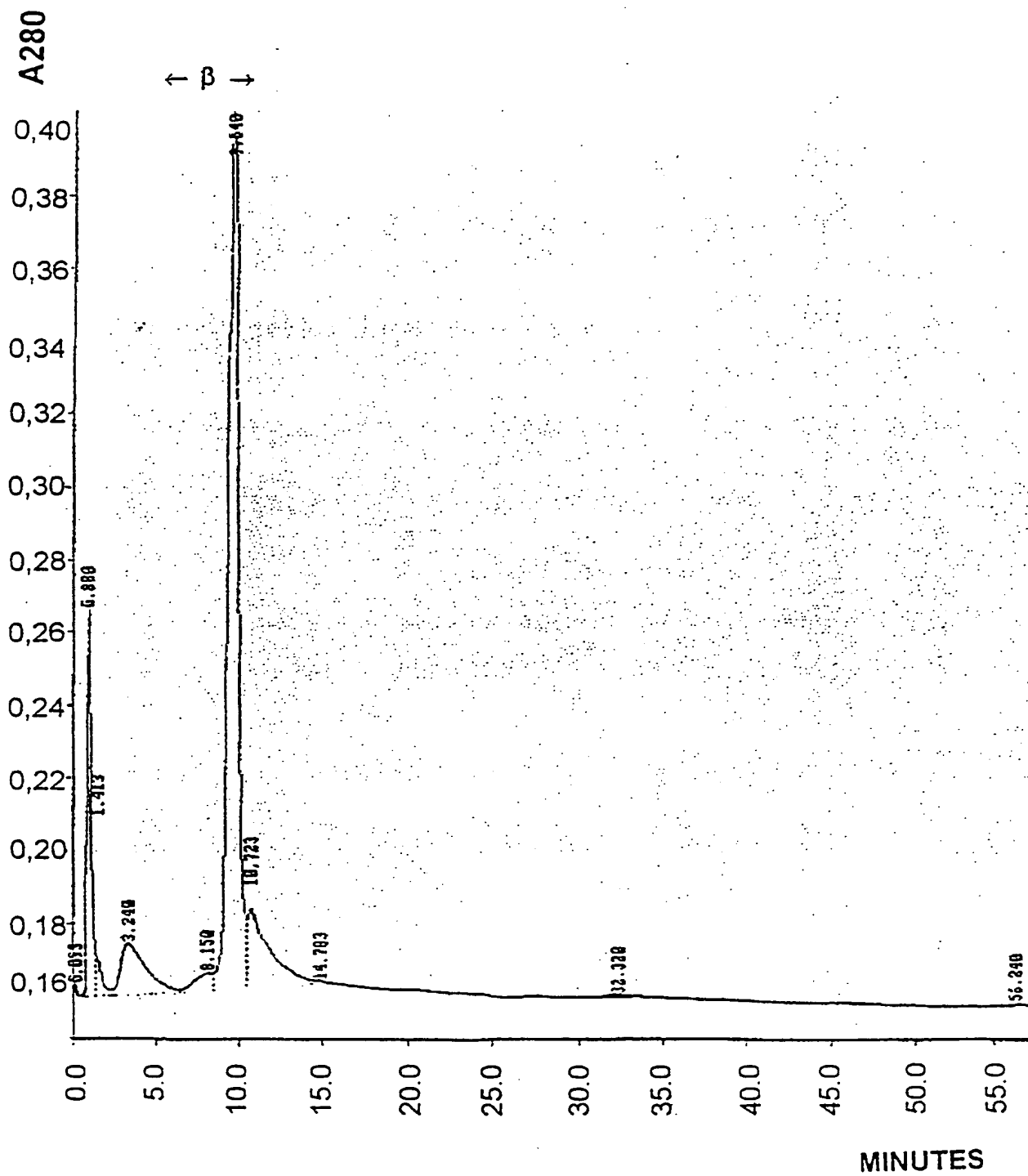


FIGURE 2

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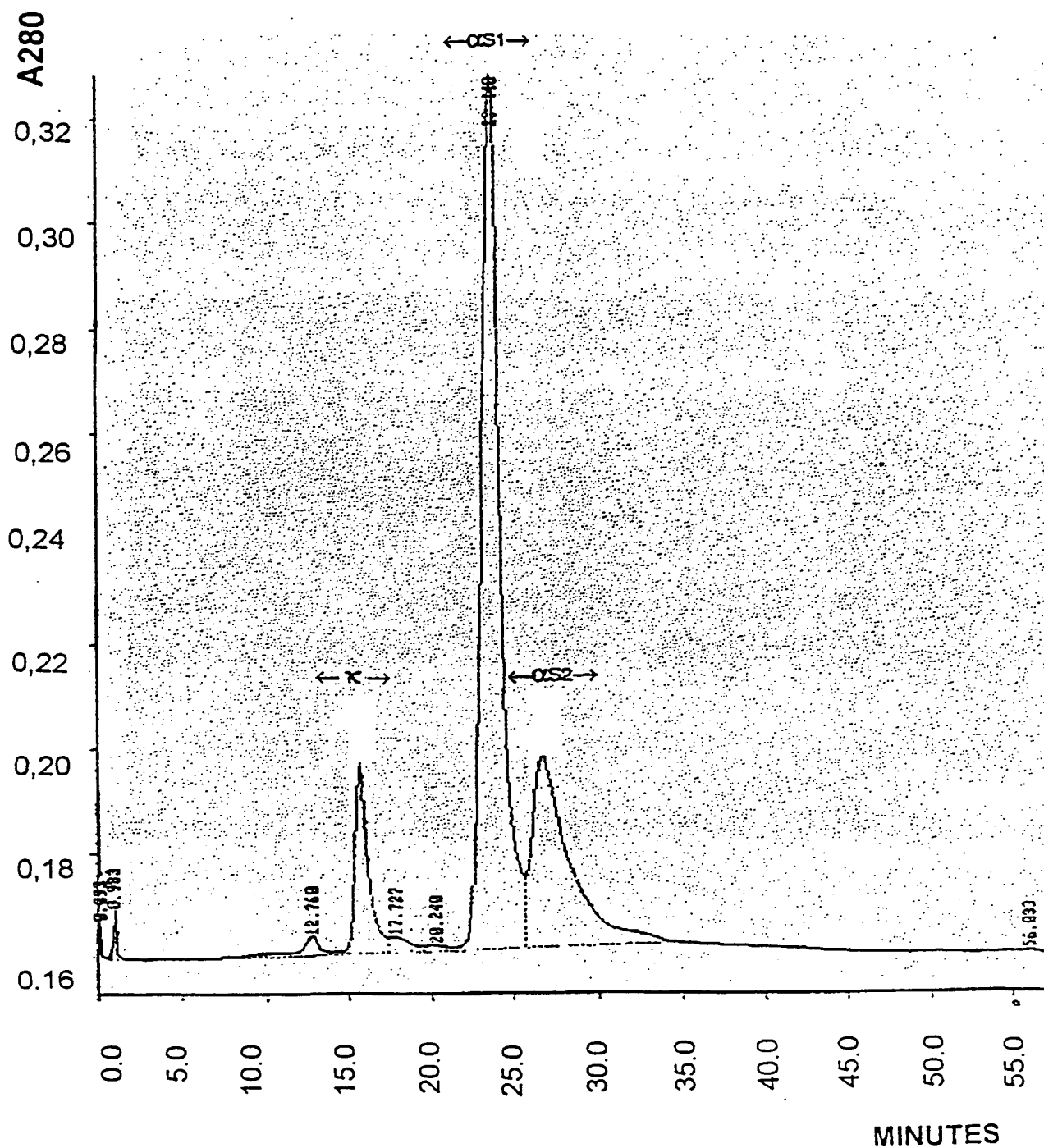


FIGURE 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/EP 96/05846

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 15-17
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claims 15 to 17 are directed to a method of treatment of the human body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the products.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 96/05846

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